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No. 8 Queen's Road Central
HONGKONG.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East
Price, including Postage to any part of the World \$1.50 per annum.

No. 16,780.

三月七日一千九百零七年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

己未年六月七日

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELE. 616.



NOTICE.

AN EUROPEAN, NOR ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 1.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.55 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
2.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VERS ROAD CENTRAL.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptador order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPEREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per Annual delivery to Hongkong
\$17.00 to all Other Ports.

5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

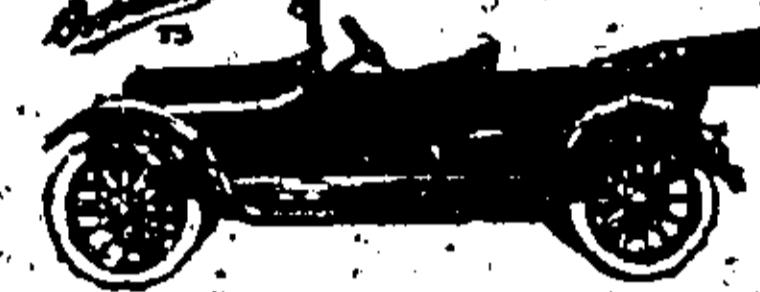
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



TELEPHONE 452.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE.

GABLE LAID
1.5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE.

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY



E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 419.

Shipyard, Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

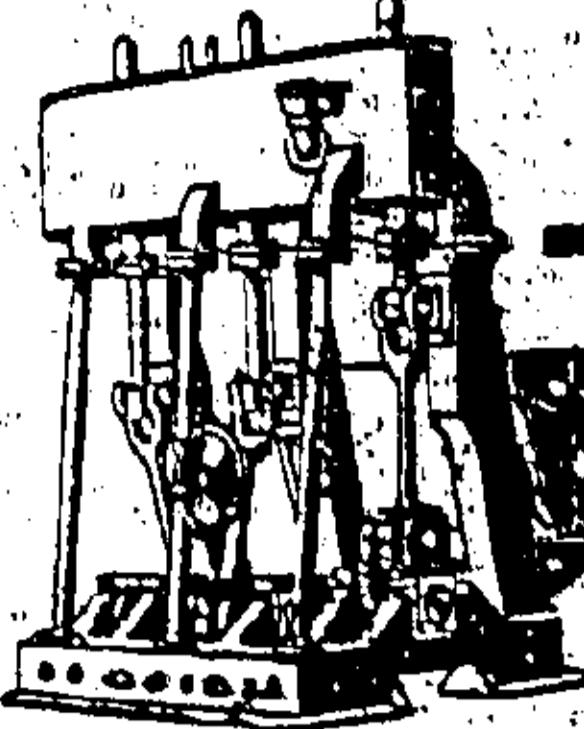
Estimates furnished on application.

Telephone No. 9.

WONG PING WA Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE

TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—

"TAIKOO"

TELEPHONE N° 212

TELEPHONE N° 212</

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st March, 1917, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be from 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STAAB,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, March 3, 1917.

1532

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917 until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHewan, TOME & Co., General Managers,

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917.

1534

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 1.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Hongkong, March 6, 1917.

1535

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1917 both days inclusive.

The amount of Capital of \$250 per share will be paid to shareholders on and after the 1st March, 1917 on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917.

1532

BROADWOOD

PIANOS

NEW MODELS,

JUST RECEIVED

SPECIAL MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

5 Des Vaux Rd., Tlx. 1322.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Tel. phone No. 401.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 CTS (Cash) per Copy.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HOOG & Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917.

1531

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HENITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917.

1531

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY Next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 P.M. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917.

1534

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intitiate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, MILLS and all relative documents sent in negotiation must be drawn in TRIPPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917.

1535

NOTICE.

HONGKONG
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A NNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS.

T H U R S D A Y ;

the 8th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.

Admission \$1.00.

LADY MAY

will present the Prizes at 5 p.m.

F R I D A Y ,

the 9th March, at 10.30 to 3 p.m.

Admission 50 cents.

at 3 to 6 p.m.

Admission 20 cents.

The Band of the 18th Punjabis will play on both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 1, 1917.

1542

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

from Coughs, Cold, Catarrh, &c.

CURE FOR ASTHMA



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

F R I D A Y,
the 9th March, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
SUNDAY.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.

Trans.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

S A T U R D A Y,
the 10th March, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising—

A variety of Dress Material, including
Serge and Alpaca, Hats and Millinery,
Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Men's
Canvas Shoes, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,
etc., etc.

Also
A number of New Kerosene Stoves.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

FOR SALE.

at their Sale Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS
PLANT.

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL
Full particulars may be had from the
undersigned.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb 1917. 1474

AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM SLEATOR, 42 Great
Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 &
12 Clement Lane, London, S.W. 1.

165, Queen's Road, Victoria, St.
CHAPMAN, Son & PLATT, 55 Grace
church St. E.C. G. SCHAEFFER & Co. Ltd.
31 Cornwall Gardens & Gorick St.,
Bridg St. E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150
Fleet Street. C. MITCHELL & Co. Ltd.
H.W. Hobson, Victoria, E.C. D.J.
KETTNER & Co., 3 Whitefriars St.
E.S. MATHER & GOWTHORPE, Ltd., 10,
11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND—FRED. L. SIMON, 8 North
St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYTEUX FRÈRES
& Co., 18 Rue de la Grange-Bateli,
Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd.
Bolian Hall, West 45th Street, New
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally—BEAR & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

FOUCHOW—BROOKS & CO.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND—GORDON & GOWR, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., The
APOPOLEASIM CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c., + KELLY
& WALKER LTD., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WALKER
& Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—MUNN, KELLY & WALKER
LTD.

JAPAN—MUNN, KELLY & WALKER, LTD.

CANTON—PAULI, CO.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
Wynches Street, Hongkong

INTIMATIONS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S
PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY
SPEECH.

The mail brings the full text of the speech which President Wilson delivered in the United States Senate towards the end of January to which later developments have lent an added interest.

The President said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

On the 18th of December last I addressed an identical Note to the Governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace.

I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war put in constant jeopardy.

The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss of peace.

The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

We are much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world in peace.

In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that peace must be followed by definite concert of the Powers which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever

overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind with regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come, when it will be necessary to lay a fresh and upon a new plan, the foundations of peace among the nations.

A SERVICE TO MANKIND.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy and the approved practices of their Government ever since

the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honourable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They

cannot in honour withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves

and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this:

To add their authority and their power

to the authority and force of other nations

to guarantee peace and justice throughout

the world. Such a settlement cannot

now be long postponed. It is right that

before it comes this Government should

frankly formulate the conditions upon

which it would feel justified in asking

our people to approve its formal and

stern adherence to a league for peace.

I am here to attempt to state those

conditions.

The present war must first be ended,

but we owe it to candour, and to a just

regard for the opinion of mankind to say

that, so far as our participation in

guarantees of future peace is concerned,

it makes a great deal of difference in

what way and upon what terms it is

ended.

The treaties and agreements which

bring it to an end must embody terms

that will create a peace that is worth

guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that

will win the approval of mankind, not

merely a peace that will serve the several

interested and immediate aims of the

nations engaged.

We shall have no voice in determining

what those terms shall be, but we shall,

I feel sure, have a voice in determining

whether they shall be made lasting or not

by the guarantees of a universal covenant;

and our judgment, upon what is funda-

mental and essential as a condition pre-

recedent to permanence should be spoken

now, not afterwards, when it may be too

late.

NEW WORLD MUST BE A PARADISE.

No covenant of co-operative peace that

does not include the peoples of the New

World can suffice to keep the future safe

against war; and yet there is only one

sort of peace that the peoples of America

could join in guaranteeing. The elemental

of that peace must be elements that

engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Government, elements consistent with the political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacles in the way of any terms of peace the Governments, now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. More agreements may not make peace secure.

It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed, or projected, that no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:—Is the present struggle for a just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee the stable equilibrium of the new "arrangement"? Only a tragic Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power: not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point.

The statement of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was not part of their purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what understand them to be.

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities, and to face them without soft concealments.

Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only

a peace between equals can last—only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither

recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small; between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose certain peace will depend.

Equality of territory or of resources there, of course, cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equities of power.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations.

No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to "lead" peoples about, from potential to potential, as if they were

prostitutes, in order that all may be reduced to the same level. Before going they are threatened with revolvers and forced to sign a statement saying that they are leaving voluntarily. All the girls are placed at the disposal of officers and men, and are subjected to a strict medical examination. A family

is granted one week for payment of £100.

Others, who have returned, have either

fallen ill, and have become enfeebled,

or are suffering from nervous diseases.

Several persons have become insane.

Then there were the widow and the fatherless. They would do something for the "show." They had done something in the past. After South Africa she got £1 a week, then £0.50, £0.25, £0.12, and so on.

He was not inclined to give a healthy young woman a lot of money if she was able to work. But he had children?

Then her job was to look after her children and she would have to receive sufficient sum.

If a man got hurt in the war, or con-

tracted a disease, or was disabled, he

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 18.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

KINGSCLERE DANCE.

THIS DANCE which was to have taken place on SATURDAY next March 10th, has been POSTPONED until the following SATURDAY, March 17th.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1556

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1917.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

THE veil has fallen over the Mesopotamian operations again during the past two days, and we are left to conjecture whether the British Army is following up the pursuit of the Turks to Bagdad. The cables have told us of a suggestion strongly urged in some quarters that we should be satisfied to rest where we are, and not draw any further upon men who might be employed to better advantage in other theatres. The difficulty in forming any judgment in this matter is that the objects in view in these operations have not been fully revealed to the general public. Some few weeks before the capture of Kut, Lord Curzon referred in the House of Lords to General Maitland's force as retaining positions of great strategic importance and as putting an effective extinguisher on the pan-German dream of a great Teutonic Dominion extending to the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf; while Mr Bonar Law speaking at the same time in the House of Commons referred to the successes attending the extensive operations in Mesopotamia as having been achieved despite large enemy reinforcements, the despatch of which was a great military advantage, "for it meant the weakening of the forces opposed to the Russians when the time for movement comes." The time for movement in that theatre seems to have arrived. It has been rather difficult to understand why we have been so long without hearing a word from the GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, who by this time last year had taken Erzerum and forced the Turks back about a hundred miles on an enormously long front. Half of the available Turkish armies are reported to have been opposing him, the remainder being split up between the Macedonian, Romanian, Mesopotamian, Persian and Syrian fronts, leaving very small numbers for guarding the coastlines, and reinforcing the troops facing General Munnay's Egyptian forces. Almost simultaneously with the British successes in Mesopotamia we have had news of an important Russian movement in Persia, including the capture of Hamadan. It is not at all improbable that our progress on the Tigris will prove to be the signal for the resumption of the efforts of the GRAND DUKE's armies in the direction of Constantinople.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1917, 1556

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(for account of the CONCERNED)

on TUESDAY, March 7, 1917, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vieux Rues, Corner of

Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.,

Including—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Posts and Netting, &c., &c.,

Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1558

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(for account of the CONCERNED)

on FRIDAY, March 8, 1917, at

11 a.m.; at their Sales Rooms, No. 8

Des Vieux Rues, Corner of

Ice House Street,

INDIAN AND PERSIAN RUGS OF

various colours and sizes ranging from

3 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft. by 12 ft.

Twill Sheets (large and small size),

Davarkash Table Cloths,

Turkish Towels,

White and Cream Linen Curtains,

Print Bedspreads and Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.

The above are new goods and will be sold considerably below cost price due to closing up of business.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1557

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, March 9.—

5.30 a.m.—Full Moon.

11.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes' Boughs.

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

Saturday, March 10.—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Perfumery, etc. at Messrs. Hughes' and Houghs.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co.'s Meeting.

Monday, March 12.—

5.15 p.m.—"St. George's Day" Meeting in City Hall.

St. Patrick's Day.

Tuesday, March 27.—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co.'s Meeting.

Tuesday, March 27.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

THE RAINE OUTPUT.

Messrs. Moron and Taylor have received a wire from Singapore giving the Raue Output for the past 4 weeks as under:

Bukit Koman ... 811 ozs from 7,047 tons

Malacca ... 306 " 1,000 "

Total ... £116 11s 1d

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.

Besides it contains no opium and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

Mr. Harry L. Thompson paid £200,000 for the big War Loan.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The announcement is made that the dance at "Kingscrollers" arranged for next Saturday has been postponed till the following Saturday.

President Li Yuan-hung has given sanction to the East Parade Ground at Canton being made into a permanent athletic ground and the citizens are beginning to raise funds to improve it. Canton has already raised \$3,000 to send representatives to the Far-Eastern Olympiad in Japan next May.

The Consul General for the Netherlands informs us that the Netherlands India Government has rescinded the decree by which Hongkong was declared an infected port on account of plague. No special measures are necessary for ships leaving for the Netherlands Indies until further order with the exception that the bill of health has to be endorsed by this Consulate General.

KINGSCLERE DANCE.

THE DANCE which was to have

taken place on SATURDAY next

March 10th, has been POSTPONED

until the following SATURDAY,

March 17th.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1556

THE LAW COURTS.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., this morning, Le Mon, of 183, Canton Road, Kowloon, claimed from G. D. Keyser, of Nathan Road, Kowloon, \$36 being \$13 balance of wages due and \$23 for a month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person to defend his case.

In opening the case Mr. Gardiner said the plaintiff was engaged by the defendant on October 21 as cook and boy and the plaintiff's wife was also to assist in the housework, washing, etc. The plaintiff remained in defendant's employ until January 21 when he was suddenly dismissed for breaking a champaign glass.

The plaintiff then went into the witness box. He stated that he was engaged by the defendant as cook and boy and his wife, also, at a combined wage of \$23 per month, and the defendant dismissed him on the 21st January.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you leave without giving notice?

Plaintiff: The defendant gave me no notice.

Mr. Gardiner: What reason did defendant give for your dismissal?

Plaintiff: The defendant broke a glass and his wife accused me of breaking it.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you receive anything on account of your wages on the 27th January?

Plaintiff: No, the defendant gave me \$10.

Mr. Gardiner: And you now claim \$13 and a month's wages in lieu of notice?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Defendant: Did I dismiss you from my service?

Plaintiff: Your wife dismissed me! Addressing his Lordship, the defendant said the facts of the case were that on the 14th January plaintiff asked for an advance of money for the Chinese New Year and he gave him \$10 on account of his wages. On the 21st January when he (defendant) came home to his dinner there was none and the boy and his wife had left.

His Lordship: Did you leave?

Plaintiff: Yes, I had left the house.

His Lordship: Did anybody tell you to go?

Plaintiff: Yes, my master's wife told me to go.

His Lordship: When did she tell you to leave?

Plaintiff: On the 27th January.

His Lordship: Did you go then or did you remain for a day or two after?

Plaintiff: On the evening of the 27th January defendant's wife asked me to leave at once.

His Lordship: Just tell me what she said.

Plaintiff: She told me to go at once. I said, "I would wait until my master came home," but defendant's wife said, "No, you cannot wait; you must go at once." I then got \$5 and was told to go when I asked for my wages. Defendant gave me \$5, and his wife gave me \$5, altogether \$10. I know nothing about the breaking of the glass, I was at the market when it was broken, and the mistress said I broke it.

His Lordship: When?

Plaintiff: On the evening I left.

His Lordship asked the defendant if it was true that plaintiff broke the glass.

Defendant: This is the first I have heard of it.

His Lordship (to plaintiff): Did you see who broke the glass?

Plaintiff: No, I was at the market.

His Lordship: Perhaps the cat broke it!

Plaintiff: It may be so. I asked defendant's wife to deduct the cost of the glass from my wages, but she refused.

After hearing further evidence his Lordship said, "If what plaintiff says is true he should not have been dismissed summarily. The defendant is liable to say who broke the glass and I must have the defendant's wife here. I will therefore adjourn the case until Tuesday next at 12 noon."

Just before the Court rose plaintiff produced several letters telling his Lordship they were testimonies from previous employers.

His Lordship: You may keep them. I do not propose to send you to prison just yet." (Laughter.)

THE MAGISTRACY.

CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

Two hikongs charged with desertion from the Hongkong Police Force were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

It was stated that one of the deserters joined the Force in 1910 and after serving five years was again sworn on for a similar period. The other deserter joined the Force in 1906 and in 1911 became a first class constable.

The cases were heard, and both defendants sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

Dr. Pearson stated that since the last fortnight ago 48 cases of small pox were reported. There had been over 20,000 vaccinations during the same period.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning, a Chinese, who for the past nine years has been employed as a servant at No. 143, The Peak, was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain and a five dollar note from a woman in Hongkong.

After hearing the case His Worship sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

COUNTERFEIT GOVERNMENT LABELS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with having in his possession eight tails of prepared opium other than Government opium bearing counterfeit Government labels.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the last charge, stating that he was unaware the opium was not Government opium and the labels counterfeit.

After hearing the case, his Worship imposed a fine of \$750 or in default of payment three months' hard labour.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Vessel			PORTS		DATES	
STEAMER	TO SAN	REMARKS	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE			AMOY & SHANGHAI	Holloway	Mar. 8, Daylight	
LONDON via SINGAPORE			HOIPIOU, PAEHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPOU	Mar. 8, at 10 a.m.	
PENANG, COLOMBO,			SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 8, at 4 p.m.	
BOMBAY, PORT SAID &			SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 11, Daylight	
MARSELLES			MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Mar. 14, at Noon	
SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA			MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon	
COLOMBO, PORT SAID &						
MARSELLES						

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS PACIFIC)
"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 14th Mar., at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU" Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Alping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KADOU MARU" Sunday, 11th Mar., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 15th Mar., at 8 a.m.

5 Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos' Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
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No. 1, Queen's Building.
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THE EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE
TO AUSTRALIA.

SALENS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice. Fresh Provisions, etc., are also lighted throughout with Electricity. All steamers have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. agents.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUZEE AND PANAMA CANALS.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong		
on or about	[Connecting at Culcutta with On or about	
A steamer	Shortly	

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

15th March.

For sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agent.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SALENS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Holloway	Mar. 8, Daylight
HOIPIOU, PAEHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPOU	Mar. 8, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 11, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Mar. 14, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon

DIRECT SALENS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly!

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming" & "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. maintain a regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SALENS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 8, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSAM	SATURDAY, Mar. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOTSANG	SUNDAY, Mar. 11, Daylight
TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	FRIDAY, Mar. 18, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when indusment offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM
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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences, and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

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Commission 3% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
 STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
 accommodation in the connecting Steamers from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
 Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
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S. S. Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
 Return Tickets are available by Mitsubishi Maritime Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),
 IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
 WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
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CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'Pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Returns Tickets at five and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with or notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goldsmith and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
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S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

MONDAY, APRIL 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
 SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRAH, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING,

From HONGKONG Connecting with From COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRAH, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest King's Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight apply to

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MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents

Or to Ross & Co., Canton.

LONDON, A CITY WITHOUT LARGE HOTELS.

The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* recently wrote:

One by one the London hotels are being taken over by the Government. It is understood, says the "Weekly Dispatch," that the hotels next on the list to be taken over are: Savoy Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Grosvenor Hotel.

The Savoy and the Carlton have long been threatened establishments, and it is an open secret that had any Government building been damaged by air attack they were to have been taken over at twenty-four hours' notice. The Hotel Victoria escapes, because the company has already given the State (one hotel), the Metropole. The Ritz is in immediate peril because it serves as a hospitality centre for distinguished Allied and neutral visitors. The Hyde Park Hotel and Claridge's are too small to go down on the Office of Posts lists, but in case of necessity the Hotel Russell and the various railway terminal hotels may be taken over.

Of the clubs likely to experience the fate of the National Liberal Club, the Automobile Club, splendidly appointed and conveniently situated, stands the best chance of being commandeered. Neither must people be surprised if they read one morning that the whole of Whitehall Court, which adjoins the National Liberal Club and is continuously near to Armament Buildings, has been taken over.

The Office of Works has been very active in requisitioning premises in the Victoria neighbourhood, and as the large Georgian mansions in Grosvenor Gardens and Grosvenor Place fall empty they are immediately taken over for hospital purposes or used to house officers of Belgian administration.

Mr Legge thinks there is nothing inherently improbable in the story. "It is unlikely," he says, "that anyone would have taken the trouble to invent it or could have imagined it at a time when the Kaiser was so frequently visiting England (often uninvited), when, moreover, he was being continually noticed by the public and, with a few exceptions, the press. It was openly talked about in London, and the novel is that, to the best of my knowledge, it is never set into print."

If the incident is true, the provocation must have been great, for King Edward, Mr Legge declares, was usually the most gentle and tolerant of men. The Kaiser's antipathy to England, Mr Legge thinks, undoubtedly had its genesis in the "bad blood" between himself and King Edward.

"The Kaiser's envy and hatred of his uncle led him to long for the time when an opportunity should arise for humbling the 'Peacemaker' and haughty Albion.

In King Edward's successor the Kaiser imagined he saw a Sovereign "infirm of purpose" by comparison with his father—one who would be willing to "knuckle down" to Germany at a time of crisis in European destinies, throw his influence into the Teutonic scale, and, so to say, range himself alongside his Imperial cousin.

To the amazement of William II, King George, when the fateful moment arrived—Sunday afternoon, August 2, 1914—gave proof that the British Empire was ruled by a veritable counterpart of Edward VII. The Cabinet met twice of that Sabbath day; informal Ministerial conferences succeeded each other; at 4.30 the King held a Council, and as soon as possible afterwards the country learned that the Government had taken control of all wireless telegraphy, while the Admiralty had called out the Naval Reserve, including pensioners under the age of fifty-five, and the Royal Volunteer Reserve.

Two days later, Great Britain was at war with Germany.

Thereafter the Kaiser's insensate envy of Edward VII, was transferred to George V, worthily of a worthy sire.

Mr Legge: "Never had the head of the House of Hohenzollern been so humiliated. His hatred of England now had a master of luck to obtain rooms.

The number of furnished apartments on the market might have solved the problem only if one great flaw: it has been impossible to secure any servants or to guarantee that landladies would be able to accept their custom.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS' HARVEST.

Boarding-house keepers have been in the happy position of picking and choosing their patrons, and in fashionable quarters near the West End they have without difficulty been able to demand 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. increased charges.

But the heroic measures of taking furnished apartments or going into boarding-houses or hotels outside the immediate West End have not met the problem created by the loss of such important hotels as the Metropole, St. James and the Hotel Cecil, if there had not been during the last few days a drastic reduction in the number of people coming to London from the provinces. They have fallen away, first, because of the inconvenience and costliness of present-day travelling, and, secondly, because of the impossibility of securing hotel accommodation in advance.

London is only at the beginning of the revolution. The State needs an unlimited number of centrally situated spacious establishments. It is building some, but there is not the labour to meet the requirements. Consequently it must take over existing buildings.

Counsel—Did you kiss them all?—They kissed me, and I naturally con-

ceded.

Lord Anderson—It's a great privilege; it's a pity it does not come further south.

A jury at Edinburgh recently awarded Miss Dora Maclean, forty-three, the daughter of a Skye farmer, £200 damages

an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by her against the Rev. Murdoch Smith Maclean, fifty-three, of

Malling, Inverness. If there had not been during the last few days a dramatic reduction in the number of people coming to London from the provinces. They have fallen away, first, because of the inconvenience and costliness of present-day travelling, and, secondly, because of the impossibility of securing hotel accommodation in advance.

The minister, who boarded at the plaintiff's father's house twenty-one years ago, denied that he ever promised to marry her. He admitted that in later years he kissed her, but he kissed her sisters also in the same way. It was a Highland habit, and the Macleans were very affectionate people.

Counsel—Did you kiss them all?—They kissed me, and I naturally con-

ceded.

Lord Anderson—It's a great privilege; it's a pity it does not come further south.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema,

Blisters, Spots, Pimples,

Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind

continually bursting through the skin

IF YOU have that constant itching

and inflammation of the skin.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be raised or to effect a lasting cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the Blood is the Life.

YOUR BLOOD WANTS

PURIFYING.

IF YOU are suffering the aches

and pains of Bad Legs,

Aches, Ulcers, Scrofulous, and

Ulcerated Sores, Gout, Swellings,

Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheu-

matic, Sciatica, Lumbar,

Gout, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

STORY OF KING EDWARD AND KAISER.

THE KING "KNOCKED THE KAISER DOWN."

An astounding story of King Edward knocking down the Kaiser at Windsor Castle is related by Mr Edward Legge in a new book "King Edward, the Kaiser and the War," on January 16th and reprinted by the "Daily Express."

Mr Legge has little doubt the story of King Edward and the Kaiser will be contradicted in the Berlin semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in the same way as his account of the Kaiser's warning to a friend in New York not to allow his son to travel in the Lusitania. Here is Mr Legge's account of the incident as described to him:

"During one of his visits to Windsor Castle, the Kaiser and King Edward had an altercation resulting from something said by the former. So exaggerated was the King by his nephew's unusually insolent words that, losing all control over himself, he sprang to his feet and knocked the Kaiser down."

Mr Legge thinks there is nothing inherently improbable in the story. "It is unlikely," he says, "that anyone would have taken the trouble to invent it or could have imagined it at a time when the Kaiser was so frequently visiting England (often uninvited), when, moreover, he was being continually noticed by the public and, with a few exceptions, the press. It was openly talked about in London, and the novel is that, to the best of my knowledge, it is never set into print."

If the incident is true, the provocation must have been great, for King Edward, Mr Legge declares, was usually the most gentle and tolerant of men. The Kaiser's antipathy to England, Mr Legge thinks, undoubtedly had its genesis in the "bad blood" between himself and King Edward.

The Office of Works has been very active in requisitioning premises in the Victoria neighbourhood, and as the large Georgian mansions in Grosvenor Gardens and Grosvenor Place fall empty they are immediately taken over for hospital purposes or used to house officers of Belgian administration.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

Inspectors and Sergeants are informed that the following examinations to be held by Chief Inspector Kerr are merely by way of keeping them posted in Police Duties. No results will be recorded. They will take place periodically. Attendance in uniform at Police School at 8.30 p.m. as follows:

Monday, March 13th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday, March 14th.—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors, Arecilli, and Potter; all Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Bulean.

Friday, March 16th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.

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TO LET.

N. C. 42 Eighth Street.

Apply to P. R. SMITH, SETH and FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916.

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THE CHINA MAIL'

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Page 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 30.13

Do. 1 P.M. 30.06

Do. 4 P.M. 30.04

Thermometer 9 A.M. 61

Do. 1 P.M. 62

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Do. Wet bulb 61

Do. Dew point 57

Do. Maximum 61

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 7, 1917.—a.m.

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